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FELON-FINGER NEARLY MORTIFIED Cored by Dr. Smith's Magnetic Salve-Mrs. Moore: I busband works at Dill's Stereotype Foundary, Sun building. F sale at Dr. S. B. Smith's, No. 77 Canal-st, near Church, at Dr. giate', and at Millet's Music Store. Broadway.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS west an Oiled Silk Plaster moistened with J. R. Starvord's Oiler Tar; relief will be immediate. Testomonials from issue V. Fowler, George Law, Simono Draper, William B. Townsend Thirriow Weed, esqs. and many others. Plaster 25 cents a Oiler Tar 50 cents a botto, at No. 16 State-st., and all

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RELIEF to the WEAKENED POWERS of the STOMACH.—There is nothing of the bread kind which acts so kindly, and is digested so easily, as Wind's Farina Crackers. POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

## New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1858.

EDWARD DOWNES and T. H. PEASE are Agents in New-Haves for the sale of The TRIBUNE.

The tragedy briefly recorded yesterday as occurring in William street turns out to have been both murder and suicide—the desperate deed of a mistress who had rather die than part with her lover, and yet deliberately took his life. A report of the inquest is given in another column. It is a clean job, and thoroughly done; no arrests, indictments, trials, writs of error, hangings or reprieves, will excite the public or torment the victim.

The beef-cattle market was supplied this week with a sufficient number of bullocks to meet the demand without advance of price, if they had been is proper condition for the shambles; but as much the largest number at Bull's Head yesterday of the 2.000 sold were only in fair working order, the portion that were rated as first-rate beef advanced in price, so that some droves sold for ten cents : pound for the meat that would not have brought over 94c. the week previous. At the same time other droves sold for less than eight cents, and some for seven, and dear at that.

The Board of Education yesterday discussed at length the safety of school-buildings. Several school-buildings were pronounced unsafe; one of the walls of the boys' school-building in Twentieth street was said to lean 15 inches. The Inspectors were instructed to report immediately.

In CONGRESS yesterday, the Senate was urged by Mr. Trumbull to take up the case of the two pretenders to seats from Indiana-seats to which they and all men know they were never legally elected. Mr. Bayard of Delaware tried to parry the demand, pleading that the Lecompton Constitution should first be put through before the right to vote of those by whom it is carried is determined! It is manifest that Lecompton is to pass the Senate, if at all, by keeping out the undoubted Senators from Minnesota and keeping in the pretenders who on this question grossly misrepresent Indiana. Mr. Bright had even the hardihood to say that he was surprised at the persistence of Mr. Trumbull in questioning his claim to his seat! Has Mr. Bright never gead the solemn protest of a majority of

ate of Indiana against his claim to a seat! Gen. Wilson of Mass., who had previously of Bred an amendment to the motion to refer the President's Message to the Committee on Territories, similar to that introduced in the House by Mr. Harris on Tuesday, opposed the Lecompton Swindle, and was replied to, after a fashion, by Gov. Brown of Miss. Mr. Fessenden indicated his purpose to speak.

In the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the arrest of Mr. J. D. Williamson, for contempt, in disobesing the summons of the Tariff Investigating Committee. A motion that the delinquent be arraigned at the bar of the House at 1 o'clock to-day was agreed to. Mr. Glancy Jones, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Savage, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to the officers and men who served in the last war with Great Britain. He moved its postponement till Feb. 24. Pending this question, Mr. Harris of Illinois called up the report of the Committee on the Ohio election case. After a debate on the subject, the House adjourned.

Mr. Speaker Alvord has done his party justice in forming his Committees. His election devolved on them a heavy responsibility, and he resolved that they should not bear this responsibility yet lack the means of meeting it. He has made no Republican Chairman of any Committee; he has given the Re publicans a majority on no Committee: why should he? On barely two important Committees—that of Claims and that on the Incorporation of Cities and Villages he has made an American the odd member, but that American (Mr. Reynolds in one

case, Mr. Horton in the other) he knows to be to all practical intents as good a Democrat as Regent Calhoun or Jack Henderson. Politically, we do not see why his Committees should be complained of. Had he given the Republicans the control of some of the more important, his own party might have grumbled with justice; had he placed our strongest men in insignificant places, as Mr. Orr did, the Republicans might justly have objected; but he did neither. There are two Republicans on most of the Committees-on all the important ones but that on Banks. What have we, then, to desire? Could we ask a Democratic Speaker to give us the control of important Committees? It

were unwise even to desire it. How much justice there is in the complaint of our City Delegation-or a good part of it-that it has not received the consideration to which it is en. titled, we cannot decide, not being acquainted with more than two or three of the City Members. We knew Mr. Engs when he was a good Whig and zealous Free-Soiler, and, unless he has degenerated intellectually and morally as well as politically, he is competent and worthy to take a prominent part in the deliberations of the House. On looking at the list of Committees, we find him Chairman of that on State Charitable Institutions, and third on that of Claims-two responsible and desirable positions. Possibly Messrs. Chatfield, Moore, Seeley, and Smith lack something of the experience, the dignity, the solidity of character, which would have se cured them the places to which they appear to have aspired only to be disappointed. At all events, the exhibition they made of themselves when the Committees were announced, and the declaration of one of them that he importuned the Speaker for better places, almost as a matter of right, incline us to believe that our City has lost nothing by the failure of the Speaker to gratify their aspirations.

We recollect a time-it is just twenty years ago -when New-York was represented in the Assembly by David B. Ogden, Willis Hall, Samuel B. Ruggles, Adoniram Chandler, and men of like character. They, certainly, had no reason to complain that a Speaker of their own party did not estimate their talents so highly as they did themselves-we don't believe they would have complained if they had felt undervalued. It is quite possible that our present delegation is not quite equal in ability and character to that of 1838, though we do not know them well enough to give an opinion on this point. No one can doubt that it is to be wished that our City should be influential in the Legislature, and that her Members should be such as to hold leading places on Committees; but whether it is desirable that our Assemblymen should hold such places without the character that would dictate their selection or the ability to fill such posts worthily, is a question to be gravely pondered.

Of all the arguments in favor of the recognition by Congress of the Topeka Constitution and against any recognition of that framed at Locompton, that contained in the President's last special message is, to our mind, the strongest ever yet made. It is laid down in that message as too clear for argument that the organic law of the Territory recognizes the right of the people thereof, without an enabling act of Congress-and the President might have added, for precisely the same reason, without an enabling act of the Territorial Legislature-to form a State Constitution. "For Congress," says the President, " 'to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free, in framing their Constitution, to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution "of the United States,' and then to say that they "shall not be permitted to proceed and frame the Constitution in their own way without express su-"thority from Congress," or, he might have added, express authority from the Territorial Legislature, "appears to be almost a contradiction in terms." "It is impossible," again to borrow from the mesange, "that any people could have proceeded with "more regularity in the formation of a Constitution "than the people of Kansas have done" in that o Topeka. "It was necessary first to ascertain "whether it was the desire of the people to be re-"lieved from territorial dependence and establish a State Government." That they did in a Convention composed of delegates from all parts of Kansas, who met at Big Springs on the 5th of September, 1855, denounced the soi-disant Territorial Legislature as a fraud and usurpation, and recommend ed the election of delegates throughout the Territory to a Convention for framing a State Constitu-

tion, which election was held accordingly. It is true that at this election the enemies of the proposed State organization did not vote; and it is also true that, if they had voted, they would have been (unless sustained by a very large body of intruders from Missouri) in a very lean minority. The Convention met at Topeka, and proceeded to frame a State Constitution, which was submitted to the popular vote, and approved thereby-itsenemies indeed declining to vote, but for the same

reason as before. That this Constitution really met the wishes and received the enthusiastic support of the mass of the people of Kansas, the President admits in the most emphatic terms. He commences his Message by the assertion that the Territorial Governmentit would be more proper to say usurpation-would long since have been subverted, and the Topeka State Constitution have been established in its place, had not the former "been protected from assaults by the "troops of the United States." So manifest, in fact, has been the preponderance of the people in favor of the Topeka Constitution, and so ardent and determined their support of it, that the "con-"tinued presence of Gen. Harney, with a large "body of dragoons and several batteries"-in fact, a regular and well-appointed army of "two thousand men"-about the same force which Gen. Gage took with him to compel Massachusetts to submit to a similar usurpation-was deemed necessary by Gov. Walker to resist and put down the public wishes as embodied in the Topeks Constitu tion. It does not at all alter the case that Presi dent Buchanan, as George III. and Lord North did in the Massachusefts case, cheoses to denounce these opponents of a usurped and bogus authority as rebels. If they were rebels, why didn't he cause Governor Robinson and his compa be hanged under Lecompte's treason indictments? He had the whole game in his own hands-Marshals to take care that no "rebel" got on the Jury -Judges like Lecompte and Cato-Harney to guard the execution. To assume the tone now of a scolding old woman, and to denounce Governor Robinson as an unhung rebel, is to confess, in the failing to hang him, or at least to convict him, a most pusillanimous dereliction of duty. It will be quite time enough, however, to investigate this charge of rebellion when the President shall first have shown how it consisted with the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska act, as stated by himself, "that

the people of the Territory should be left per-

"feetly free in framing their Constitution to form

"and regulate their domestic institutions in their "own way," to send into the Territory and to maistain there an army of two thousand men, for the very purpose of preventing the people of the Territory from organizing a State Government framed by them on the strength of this very pro-

While the President thus gives Congress the most unquestionable proofs that the Topeka Constitution is the choice and wish of the People of Kansas, which nothing but an armed force from abroad has prevented them from carrying into effect, at the same time he confesses that the Lecompton Constitution has been the work of a minority of the people, and that the majority studiously refrainedand, indeed, in the choice of delegates to the Convention, were excluded-from taking any part in the preliminary steps for framing that instrument. This bare statement furnishes in itself a most unanswerable reason why the Lecompton Constitution, after it had been framed, should have been submitted to the popular vote. Had that been done, and had the Constitution come before Congress sanctioned by a clear majority in its favor, that might well have been taken as curing all previous defects and making the proposed Constitution the act of the people of Kansas. In that case, the admission of Kansas under it might well have been expected to be followed by the peaceful results which the President professes to believe will now follow such a step. But the very fact that the Convention refused to submit that Constitution to the popular vote, is itself conclusive proof that they recognized themselves as the representatives of a minority and knew that the people would not sustain it. In fact, the people have since rejected it by an overwhelming majority, at an election of which even the President does not attempt to deny the legality. In this state of the case, should Congress adopt

his insane recommendation, one of two things will follow. Should he withdraw the troops as he intimates a wish to do, the whole Lecompton Constitution would be instantly swept away by the uprising of an indignant people, only kept under for two years past by the presence of a standing army among them. On the other hand, should the President keep the troops there, as he intimates that he expects to be obliged to do, we shall then have the new spectacle of a sovereign State occupied by a Federal army, and compelled by mercenary bayonets to submit to have a Constitution forced upon it "by express authority of Congress," and in spite of its own reclamations regularly expressed both by Legislative resolutions and authorized popular vote. If it be so absolutely essential to the President's peace of mind to put a stop to any further agitation in Congress of Kansas affairs, we can suggest to him an expedient much more likely to produce that result. For Congress to attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, and to uphold by Federal bayonets such a State Government as Mr. Regent Calhoun may see fit to return as elected under it, would be only throwing eil upon the flames. What the President says of the benefits to Kansas and the whole country to result from its immediate admission into the Union, would be all well enough if the admission could take place without having tied to the tail of it this firebrand of the Lecompton Constitution. Why not, then, simply admit Kansas as a State-without reference to any Constitution? "The people then," to borrow the President's words, "would be sovereign, and can regulate their affairs in their own way." If it is not essential, as the President argues, that the Constitution under which they are to live should be submitted to the people of a State, Congress certainly might be able to dispense with such a submission to itself. Indeed, Mr. Buchanan himself tells us that "the general provisions of recent State "Constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, 'are so similar and excellent that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing "a new Constitution." If, then, the admission of Kaness is so pressing, why not simply admit it, leaving the new State at liberty to settle the question for itself of its own Constitution ?

Our amiable and virtuous friends of The Boston Courier have come to the rescue of the New-York ilizers, rather, we suppose, out of a distaste for THE TRIBUNE than from any uncontrollable affection for the Cliff street leaders of human progres sion. While taking a paternal care of the Christian religion and of Boston morals, and, for that matter, of New-England and of National morals generally, The Courier has condescended to consider the morelity of this paper, and to submit it to a searching analysis, the result of which investigation is communicated to the world. This result we consider to be highly complimentary to us; and so much so, indeed, that in all justice and equity, we cannot submit to the honors bestowed upon us by the Boston paper. They are, to be sure, qualified Sometimes our morality is of such an intense and unrestrained description that it amounts to "swagger." This means, according to Dr. Samuel Johnsrn, that as to our morality we are "turbulently and tumultuously proud and insolent." Again. our morality is declared to be "rampant." That is to say, it is exuberant, and rears, like a fion upon an escutcheon. There are other flaws in the moral constitution of THE TRIBUNE; but what are they in comparison with the confession of the Bostonian that we are in the "habit of obtruding the moral element into regions where it "does not belong ?" What more or less have the martyrs, the philosophers, the sainted of the earth dore? What more or less is The Courier doing when it obtrudes "the moral element" into the politics of Massachusetts ? What more or less was Mr. B. F. Curtis, jr., doing when he "obtruded the moral element" into the Massachusetts Senatorial election, and advised the instant consignment of all who should vote for Mr. Charles Sumner to the House of Correction? Does not Dr. Ross "obtrude the moral element," to say nothing of that Fleet-parson Billy Brownlow? Has not The Courier devoted between two and three hundred columns to the proof that New-England politics have debauched the New-England clergy, as well as their flocks? And if all these wise lawyers, divine doctors and sanctified journalists may "obtrude the moral element," why should we shrink and cower, especially when we have on hand such a large, well asserted and attractive stock of the element" aforesaid? We do not mean to do so to please anybody. We must make the most of our capital; and whatever morality we may possess. we hereby announce our intention of siring it upon all possible occasions, and with what The Courier is pleased to term "clamorous vehemence."

But our Trimontane friends have made a great mistake, and a most serious one, and one of which we should have thought them to be incapable. Having been so often rapped over the knuckles for our immoralities, we long ago came to the sad and heart-breaking conclusion that we were not moral. Has not The Courier itself again and again denounced us as open and unblushing monsters of in-

iquity, unrestrained advocates of every conceivable wrong, revolutionists, socialists, and not to put to fine a point upon it-Grahamites ! Are we no under the ban of The Journal of Commerce, The N. Y. Herald, The N. Y. Observer and the other religious papers printed in this city? Of what use, then, even if we were so inclined, would it be for us to attempt the rôle of Mawworm? or of Joseph Surface? or of Aminadab Sleek? There is no shop large enough to furnish clothing for such a big woll as we are. We should, to use a Yankee phrase, "stick out a feet" in all directions. Our fleecy friends of The Courier may rest assured that we are the old original wolf, not caring much for mutton, but with an undiminished dislike of quackery. cant and platitudes, whether displayed by a pliant President or by toad-eating and tuft-hunting

But having a moral or two of the commoner sort left, we should like to employ them, although they are by no means of the brilliant and inestimable varieties in the choice collection of The Courier. We learn, with much humility from this typograhical Gamaliel, that we must not "obtruce" them "into the regions" of politics. Seeing that so much of our connection with affairs is with political affairs, this is rather a harassing restriction. That is rather the direction in which it pleases us to obtrude. But The Courier is emphatic upon this point, and we suppose that we must bow. It says, with axiomatic and impressive accuracy: "Poli tics and Government are matters of expediency, involving not merely a consideration of the end to be pursued, but of the relation between that end and the means at command." It is therefore as clear as a quill, that morals have nothing to do with "the means at command." Therefore, although a man may honestly and in his heart of hearts believe Slavery or Free Trade to be gross political evils, and for the sake of a place in the Custom-House may support both, we have ne right to bring out that lonesome meral of ours to which we above alluded, and shy it at him. Or, if some ardent gentleman may consider the election of his candidate to be of vital necessity to the welfare of the State, and having "the means at command" may be seduced into double voting. there is nothing moral or immoral about the affair of which we can take cognizance. Bolters are universally to be considered conscientious. Of the millions who voted at the last Presidential election, every man went to the polls with his bosom surcharged with patriotism, and in all singleness of purpose and with the best conscience did deposit

his vote. Now, although the adoption of this ethical view would take a great deal of interest out of our columns, it is consolatory to feel that it would have a similar effect upon those of The Boston Courier. We do no know any paper which more habitually indulges in criticism of motives, which is but a criticism of morals. We do not know any paper in New-England which has so assiduously imputed to leading Republicans selfishness, cupidity and personal ambition. If The Courier, for the sake of lecturing us, pleases to let its occupation go, that is its own concern and not ours. The Courier, in conclusion, says:

"We do not suppose that this exposure of THE TRIBUNE will have the slightest effect in diminishing its influence or circulation. Of the sody ministers, pious deacons, and devoutwomen—not a few—who subscribe to that journal, and pin their faith upon its aleeve, not one will drop it; not one will feel his or her confi-dence in it abated one jot."

-There is no perceptible change, thus far, in our circulation. The name of the first person who stops his TRIBUNE on account of this "exposure" shall be forwarded to The Courier for pub-

Whoever is familiar with the documents of our Revolutionary era must have been struck by the close resemblance, in spirit and general drift, between the manifestoes of George III. and his satellites against our Revolutionary fathers and the Lecompton Message of President Buchanan. The same general complaint of turbulence, faction, lawlessness, rebellion, revolutionary violence, &c., animates them all. Read a Royal Governor's Proclamation of 1770-75, and you would infer from it that our Whigs of that day were the most lawdefying, bloodshed-loving, ungovernable, unreasonaites you ever heard of. The partic facts asserted were generally so; only the antecedent provocations and usurpations were carefully suppressed. The Non-Importation agreement, the refusals to vote supplies, the destruction of the tes, &c., were facts; but the Stamp Act, the Tea Tax, and the assertion by Parliament of its right to bind the Colonies in all cases whatsoever, were utterly ignored and concealed-and these were the causes, the obvious and sufficient causes, of the acts of the colonists exposed and reproved by the royalists as subversive of Law and Order. And yet it was in truth royal usurpation and subversion of popular rights that caused those very tumults and disorders which the royalists so loudly reprehended. They were the direct and inevitable fruits of their own misdeeds, whereof they of all men had least right to

Every question has a right side and a wrong one and a clever, plausible, voluble lawyer or politician can make the latter look exceedingly like the former. 'Tis his vocation. An all but infallible touchstone for separating argument and demonstration from sophistry and deception will be found in the question—" Does he begin at the beginning?" He who has the right side naturally begins theredon't want to begin anywhere else. The sophist, on the contrary, begins in the middle, and exhibits those facts only which he can reconcile with the bad cause he is doomed to ushold. Try the President's Extraordinary Kansas Message by this test, and its true character is manifest.

The Herald tells us that all the South is at this moment in a terrible state of agitation, and on the point of forming a distinct political organization leading directly to the dissolution of the Union. Nothing, according to that journal, can cure the South of this madness and save things from being broken, except to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. At the same time it whispers in the public ear that the Constitution aforesaid is a humbug, totally destitute of any real efficacynothing, in fact, but a political bread pill. A madness that can be cured by bread pills need not, we apprehend, be thought so very alarming. With such active imaginations as these Southern madmen possess, the mere idea of a fast from Federal patronge would be apt to prove quite as efficacious as a dose of bread bills.

The Press (Philadelphia) in its Washington cor espondence reports the Pennsylvania Democratic delegation in the House as standing seven to seven on Lecompton, with one absent, and adds:

"Leading Southern Democrate say that they are

the People of Kansas want the Lecompton Constitution, then Lecompton let & be; if they went the Topeka (or a new one) who shall say them Nay? What right has Congress to impose on them half a Constitution they don't want, and undertake to reconcile them to it by accepting half of that they do want? Would not this be daubing over a yawning chasm with very worthless

Shall the People of Kansas, by a fair election in the future, under impartial and upright judges, be allowed to decide for themselves just what Constitution they are to live under? If the Slave States went such a resubmission, we do not object to it; and if they choose to call that a compromise, very good. But to compromise that divides power be tween Popular Sovereignty and the Caliboun usurpation can for a moment be tolerated.

When, during the last Presidential contest, a Republican journal or speaker in a Free State expressed apprehensions or convictions that the triumph of Buchanan would render Kansas a Slave State, a yell of derision and indignation was set up by the supporters of the Nebraska bill. We were accused by them, not merely of exciting fears of an impossible evil, but of knowing that no such result as we predicted was possible. But now Mr. Buchangu coolly tells us in his Extraordinary Message that "Kansas is at this moment as much a Slave " State as Georgia or South Carolina," and not murmur of remonstrance is heard from any but the Douglas men.

Is not the prediction already more than fulfilled

## THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. rom Our Oson Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wilson of Mass., spoke for an hour and a half; making a thorough refutation of the fallacies and misstatements of the Pre sident's Message in regard to Kansas; warmly and successfully defending the people of Lawrence against the charge of turbulence and rebellion, preferred against them by Mr. Iverson.

Gov. Brown of Miss., made a reply, full of blunders in matters of fact, which Mr. Wilson will expose in a rejoinder to-morrow.

The South-American Members of Congress held a caucus last evening. They are mostly anti-Lecompton in opinion, but in voting will probably not dare to separate themselves from the South.

The Douglas Democrats are in caucus to-night. They claim two votes more than they got on the question of adjournment yesterday.

The Administration Democrats are busily spreading the report that, when the Lecompton question comes to a vote, enough Republicans will absent themselves to let the measure be carried. The report is a stupid invention to work on the supposed fears and jealousies of the Douglas Democrats.

The caucus of Democratic Senators on Monday night was thinly attended, because of the storm. It adjourned to last night, when there was a full meeting. It was determined to press the debate on the reference of the Lecompton matter to as speedy a conclusion as possible, and then to go on with the consideration of the Army bill, in the expectation that, when the latter should have been disposed of, the Committee on Territories would be able to report on Lecompton. Mr. Douglas was present.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858. It is now proposed by Mr. Harris of Illinois to modify his resolutions to-morrow for a reference of the Message to a select committee, with a view of bringing in additional Democrats to their support. It is supposed that three more, beside those who voted on the two adjournment test questions, can be secured.

The Republicans have not yet decided whether they will accede to this proposition, and thus surrender the lead in the matter exclusively to Douglas men, who appear anxious to conduct the opposition on their own terms. Members of the Cabinet were visible on the floor

of the Heuse to-day, manipulating the weak brethren, as in the times of the Nebraska bill.

No purpose is entertained by the Administration of recalling the troops from Utah, or of negotiating with Brigham Young, unless ordered by Congress so to do. On the contrary, the War Department is actively engaged in shaping its organization, with a view to a demonstration early in the Spring, for which the Kansas troops will be employed, whether the Lecompton instrument pass or not.

The Administration confidently counts of uniting the whole Southern vote in the House for Lecompton, with the exception of three Americans.

No committee of Democratic members called on the President to protest against the recommedations of the Message as has been stated.

The caucus of Democratic Senators last night was full. Three absentees were dining with Lord Napier. Messrs. Douglas and Stuart were present. Kansas was not discussed at all, and nothing but

the order of taking up business. The Naval Committee of the House have recommended the passage of Jeff. Davis's bill as it passed the Senate, authorizing the President to nominate at his discretion from rejected applicants before the recent courts of inquiry.

The Court-Martial on Boutwell has been postpened until the arrival of the sloop John Adams, which is soon expected.

There continues to be five anti-Lecompton Democratic votes from Pennsylvania, Reilly having oined the number.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1858.

The Senate Democratic caucus last night was merely to determine the order of business. It was agreed to refer the President's Message in relation to Kansas, and then take up the Army bill and dispose of it. The attendance was large. Mr. Douglas was present. Although the Kansas subject was freely discussed, no attempt was made to bind the votes of Senatons in advance, as such would be contrary to the princi-

no attempt was made to bind the votes of Senators in advance, as such would be contrary to the principles which usually characterize such secret meetings of Senators.

A Democratic Caucus of the members of the House will be held to-morrow night.

Mr. J. D. Williamson, who arrived here this morning in the custody of the officere of the House, says that the reason he declined coming to Washington was solely because he was under heavy bonds not to leave New-York, and that the officers of the House kidnapped him yesterday, not allowing him time or an opportunity to send for his lawyer or take out a writ of habeas corpus.

He throws himself upon his rights in that respect, and privately avows his present determination to be

He throws himself upon his rights in that respect, and privately avows his present determination to be not to testify before the Select Committee to investigate the charges against the members or officers of the last House, growing out of the disbursements by Mesers. Lawrence, Stone & Co. to influence the passage of the tariff act, on the ground that the Committee have no right to question him concerning his private affairs.

-We confess our inability to see what room It appears from the official returns at the Post-Office there is in the premises for a compromise. If Department, that the sum for prepaid postage on let-

ters sent from the New York Post-Office, for the quar-ter ending December lan', is \$10,000 less than the re-ceipts for the preceding quarter, and that the sum for postage stamps and stampes, envelopes, for the same quarter, is \$16,000 less than for the preceding quarter. The Douglas Democrats are in council to-night to consider what is their best policy for conduct on the

Kaneas question.

The Republicans have held several caucuses, and are fully agreed to resist by all parliamentary massis, the admission of Kaneas under the Lecompton Oct.

All parties are consolidating their strength for the

All parties are consolinating their sections are consolinating their struggle.

There are ten or eleven separate Indian delegations now here on business with the Government.

The Senate, in Executive session to-day, confirmed J. Madison Cutts as Second Controller of the Treasury and George Vail, ex-Congressman of New-Jersey, as Consul to Glasgow.

The Charleston Courier of this morning reports the steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar. She steamer Pee Dee wiecked on Saa Augustine Bar.

was employed in forwarding stores and troops to Plori da. No lives lost.

## XXXVth CONGRESS .... First Session

SENATE....Washington, Feb. 3, 1858, Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) introduced a bill for the rolled of the officers and soldiers of the army who were stationed at Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, previous to March 1, 1853.

March I, ISS3.

The following House bills were passed: To alter the time for holding the United States Courts in South Carolina, and for the payment of Invalid and other

The unfinished business of yesterday was then re-

sumed.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) offered an amendment to the motion to refer the Message of the President on Kanasa to the Committee on Territories, similar to that submitted vesterday by Mr. Harris in the House.

Mr. TRUMBULL (III.) desired to call up a question of privilege—namely, the report of the Committee on Judiciary on the contested seats of Messrs.

Bright and Fitch.

Bright and Fitch.

Mr. BAYARD (Del.) objected. He thought the
Kansas question far mere important, and one which
ought first to be settled, as it involved considerations
which might, perhaps, affect the stability of the

Mr. TRUMBULL was of opinion that the reason Mr. TRUMBULL was of opinion that the reason assigned by Mr. Bayard was the very best reason in the world for settling the question of the right of these gentlemen to the seats they now occupy. If the Kanasa question is so important as that Senator represented it, the first thing to be done is to determine who has the right to settle the question, and it is so much the more necessary that it should be settled by the Senate properly constituted. This contested election has been pending for nearly a year, and in order to have an understanding when it would be disposed of, he moved to make the subject the special order for to-morrow.

posed of, he moved to make the subject his special order for to-morrow.

Mr. BAYARD replied that if there were any other gentlemen contesting the seats it would present a different case; but these members have taken their seats under regularly signed credentials, which constituted prima facie evidence that they were entitled to them. Inasmuch as they represent the public sentiment of Indiana, they ought to retain their seats until the Kausas question is disposed of, even if there should turn out to be irregularities in the mode of their election.

Mr. BRIGHT (Ind.) said that he was anxious to Mr. BRIGHT (Ind.) said that he was anxious to have the question settled, as soon as possible. At first he could hardly believe the Senator from Illinois was in earnest, in insisting that he and his colleague were not entitled to the seats they occupy; but, since that Senator had pressed the matter with such pertinacity, he was ready and anxious to meet the investigation demanded.

Mr. BROWN (Miss.) remarked that if the design was to make this subject the special order to-morrow, to the exclusion of all other business, he should interpose no objection.

pose no objection.

Mr. HALE contended that, as a question of privilege, the Senate were bound to consider and dispose of
it; for, if a question of this kind could be postponed
by the action of the Senate, what advantage had such

question over any other? Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) withdrew his motion, but

it; for, if a question of this kind could be postponed by the action of the Senate, what advantage had such a question over any other?

Mr. TRUMBULL (III.) withdrew his motion, but said that he would renew it to-morrow.

The President's Kanasa Message was then taken up. Mr. Willson (Mass.) attacked the President's positions, stating that the history in the Message was a stupendous, a gigantic misrepresentation of the affairs of Kanasa. The President was not in the country when the Nebraska bill passed. He was nominated for the Presidency for that reason, in order that he might be able to prove an alibi. He denied the statement in the Message, that there has been a party in the Territory setting at defance the Constitution or the laws of the land. There had been no such party or set of men there. While giving his version of the shatory of Kanasa affairs, he said that Governor Walker went there with the object of dividing the Free-State men, and of uniting the Free-State Democrata with the Pro-Slavery Democratic State. That was his mission, and no man could have labored more faithfully or more efficiently to accomplish that object. He alluded to the remark made the other day by Mr. Iverson, that "Lawrence was a sink of "folly, fifth and falsehood," and said that there was not a town in the United States, of the same population, that contained more of individual worth or personal character and intelligence. There were more college graduates there than in any other town of its population in the country. It was a law-abiding and a liberty-loving population. He denounced the Lecompton Constitution, with Slavery than without it, because with Slavery it might be abolished, and without it it would be perpetuated. It was a perversion of fact and truth, in the President or anybody else, to charge that the people of Kanasa, by voting for the election of officers under the Lecompton Constitution, and who would come here, as they have, to sake Congress and the country to reject it as a fraud on the people of Kanasa. And yet

out of the party.

Mr. BROWN (Miss.) concurred most heartily with Mr. BROWN (Miss.) concurred most heartily with the Message of the President. Seldom had he read a document of the same length which he found so little to dissent from. There could be but two opinious relative to that paper: those entertained by National men of all parties on one side, and those entertained by sectional men on the other. He never expected that the Senator from Massachusetts would concur in the arguments and conclusions of a National President, whether he might be Democrat, American or Whig. Nothing but sectional Republicanism would meet the approbation of that Senator, who had made a mistake in supposing that speeches, like old wine, would improve with age. For his own part, he loved old friends, and old wine in a moderate degree [laughter], and he reverenced old age; but he abborred an old speech, delivered from year to year through a whole-enatorial term. Instead of proceeding with his remarks, he would yield the floor if the question could now be taken on the reference of the Message.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) said he wished to express his views, but could not promise that his speech would be a very short one.

Mr. BROWN (Miss.) resumed—In what be had to any he did not expect to convince those on the other side of the oneston. Like Edurain they ware is inset.

asy he did not expect to convince those on the oth-side of the question. Like Ephraim, they were joine to their idols, and he would let them alone. He the to their idols, and he would let them alone. He thon proceeded to present some considerations to the minds of his political friends, which might perhaps influence them if they entertained any doubt as to the course they ought to pursue. In the course of his remarks he said that the Republican party had not the shadow of an existence outside of the non-slaveholding States, and if it succeeded in its offorts to break up the National Democratic party it was absolutely certain that the country would be divided into two sections.

and if it succeeded in its offorts to break up the National Democratic party it was absolutely certain that the country would be divided into two sectional parties. In that event the Union would be drawn asunder, and this was as certain as that the sun rose this morning and will set to-night.

In reply to Mr. Stuart, he said that the Senator had remarked that the woolly-heads were constantly floating before his peepers. All he had to say was, that, if the Senator would let the woolly-heads along, he would be responsible that the woolly-heads would let the Senator alone. [Laughter.] There were any